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Rogers' Triple-plate Knives, \$1.40  
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## Fugitive Costello Breaks His Arm.

MONTREAL, June 8.—Martin Costello met with an accident yesterday which will compel the postponement of the light weight fight which had been arranged between him and Billy Woods of Denver to take place within two weeks. A chair on which he was standing upset and he fell to the floor breaking his left arm in two places.

## "We Have No Cure-Alls."

The vendors of patent and proprietary medicines tell you. Very well, let us take them at their word, as men are supposed to tell the truth until the contrary is shown, and they certainly ought to know better than any one else what they have and what not.

Now comes a St. Louis firm, the Black Tonic Medicine Co., and tells us they have in Black Tonic a cure-all. They say they know what they are talking about and are able and willing to prove it to any one's satisfaction. Black Tonic is the only remedy in the world, today, for which any such claim is made, and for the substantiation of which claim the proof is ready.

As it is a well known fact that there are many kinds of ills held to be incurable with any or all the other medicines in the world, it is evident that Black Tonic is a greater remedy not only than any other single remedy, but a greater remedy than all others combined, because it cures all ills. We would strongly recommend our readers to investigate this wonderful remedy.

AN EXPLANATION OF ITS PECULIAR POWER. Impurities in the blood are the cause of disease, and the nature of the impurities determines the nature of the disease. As the blood is present everywhere in the system it naturally absorbs impurities of the system; so, all impurities of the blood will necessarily contaminate the general system; for if these impurities are present, disease naturally follows.

The bowels, liver, kidneys, skin and lungs, are the organs whose duty it is to remove the impurities from the blood and discharge them from the body. As long as their capacity to do this is not impaired, either from overwork or some other cause, the individual will be well, otherwise disease is sure to follow, either acute or chronic. What is now needed is a stimulant to strengthen and increase their activity, causing them to do extra work in removing impurities from the blood; having accomplished this, the disease caused by these impurities, will disappear with them.

Such a stimulant you will find in Black Tonic; it strengthens and stimulates to increased activity and flushes the bowels, liver, kidneys, skin and lungs, and through these the blood and the entire system; rapidly removing all impurities and causing all ills, aches or pains, sickness or disease to vanish like a nightmare.

## DANGEROUS MEDICINES.

There are many medicines which are to be taken in small doses; did you ever stop to think why you are asked to take small doses only? We will tell you; it is because they are made of powerful and dangerous drugs, large doses of which would be apt to prove fatal to life.

In Black Tonic you have a medicine that on the contrary you are asked to take large doses of, the larger the better for you and the quicker the benefits derived therefrom. In taking Black Tonic a double dose is better and more effective than three ordinary doses taken at intervals. This may seem paradoxical, but it is the fact, just the same as that two horses pulling together will move a load that three horses pulling alternately cannot budge. It is impossible to take too much Black Tonic; on the contrary, the more freely you take it the quicker it will restore you to health. When freely taken, Black Tonic works genuine miracles, of this a short trial will quickly convince you.

Get a bottle at your drug store at once.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## READY FOR THE JURY.

The Evidence in the Nevels Case is Ended.

## ARGUMENTS OF LAWYERS BEGIN.

Nevels Has Been Tried for Murder Once Before, and One Time for Burglary.

The defense in Frank Nevels murder trial has "rested," and today has been consumed by evidence in rebuttal by both sides to disprove what the other has said.

This morning at 11 o'clock, at the request of County Attorney Safford, the jury went in a body to the Matson house, in charge of Bailiff John Coyne. They were cautioned to ask no questions and to talk to no one, or even among themselves, about what they saw there.

This afternoon, after the defense has introduced what little rebuttal evidence it has—it will not be much—the lawyers will make their arguments to the jury. This will take until past the supper hour. The jury will probably be locked up over Sunday unless they can agree tonight.

## Nevels on the Stand.

Frank Nevels occupied the witness stand all of yesterday afternoon in his own behalf. He began his testimony shortly after 2 o'clock, and the court room clock indicated 5:33 when the lawyers were through with him.

From a court standpoint Nevels made a good witness. He was positive in his manner of speaking and he skillfully avoided most of the legal traps set for him.

If Nevels is guilty and is the scoundrel that he is painted to be, he is a smooth one. His fair education, good command of language, and quick brain were evidenced in many of his responses.

Nevels on the stand acted much the same as he has throughout the trial. He has been composed, and aside from a worried look sometimes, the expression of his face has been sphinx-like and stolid. At no time during the trial has he smiled, nor has he displayed the slightest emotion. His feelings, if he has any, have been concealed by a control over his face that is remarkable.

There was an immense crowd in attendance. People swarmed in every corner of the court room. A few of the bolder ones even climbed up and leaned over the railing to get a better view of the steps to the desk, and threatened to crowd Judge Hazen off the "bench." Bailiff John Coyne bristled with importance and had all he could do to keep order when he wasn't serving ice-water just fresh from the court house hydrant to the thirsty jurors and lawyers.

Nevels' testimony was about what was expected of him, in most respects. He claims to have left Topeka for Winfield on the night of December 11, a day before the murder was committed. Regarding his two confessions he admits making them, or most of them, but says he was persecuted into it. He says now that all he said in his confession was false in toto. The state, however, proved several things undesirable from his own testimony. He admits that he has been arrested and tried before on the charge of murder, but escaped conviction.

He also admits that he was arrested for burglary, but escaped by turning state's evidence and convicting some one else. He also admitted that when he left Topeka on the night about the time the murder was committed, not a soul in Topeka, not even his wife, knew where he had gone. He told them he was going to Texas, when in reality he was going to Winfield.

Frank Nevels' early testimony was given in yesterday's issue. After describing his visit to Winfield, the interrogation continued:

Q—When you returned to Topeka from Winfield, where did you first go?

A—To the house of Walter Hayden on Quincy street.

Q—Then where?

A—I went home.

Q—Before leaving Topeka did you know anything of the murder of Mrs. Matson?

A—No.

Q—Did you kill Mrs. Matson?

A—No.

Q—Did you help to kill her?

A—No.

Q—Were you in any conspiracy to kill her?

A—No.

Q—Do you know anything about it more than you have read in the papers and have learned in this court room?

A—No.

Q—What did you do when you got home?

A—I was worn out, and I went to bed and slept till past 10 o'clock.

Q—When you came home from Winfield did you pay your fare?

A—No; I haven't paid any fare on a railroad for four years.

Witness then recounted the facts of his arrest and incarceration in jail. He was four or five days in a cell.

Q—Where did they put you next?

A—I was what they call the sweat-box.

Q—How long were you in the sweat-box?

A—From December 26 till January 24.

Q—You were visited there were you not by Sheriff Burdge and Mr. Wilkerson?

A—Yes. Often.

Q—How often?

A—Nearly every day or two.

Q—What was the object of their visits?

A—To get me to talk about the murder.

Q—Did Mr. Burdge tell you not to talk to the police, that they were Pops and would soon be out, and couldn't do you any good; and that he had influence with the prosecuting attorney, while they didn't?

A—He said about that.

Q—Did he tell you that he believed Matson was mixed up in the murder and that he thought the Miltons also had something to do with it?

A—Yes.

Q—Didn't he promise you that if you would testify against Matson and the Miltons you could have your liberty and the reward too—that all he wanted was glory?

A—He said something like that.

Q—Did you write a decoy letter to Mr. Matson at the sheriff's suggestion?

A—Yes.

Q—What name did you sign to the letter?

A—Daniel Crockett.

Q—What address did you give?

A—424 Van Buren street. (Which is

the street number of the county jail and sheriff's residence.

Q—Did the sheriff ever say anything to you about your guilt?

A—Yes, he said he believed I was guilty and was going to do all he could to convict me.

Q—You told the officers a lot of stuff in January, did you not, about "Rosa" and "Poker Dick" did you not? State if any part of those stories were true?

A—No, they were all false.

Q—Tell this court how you came to tell those stories?

A—I was persecuted into it—forced into it.

Q—What do you mean by that?

A—I mean that I had several talks with Mr. Wilkerson in which he tried to get me to tell something about the murder. I was put in the sweat-box by his orders. Finally he got mad and made his talk so strong that I concluded he would convict me, guilty or innocent. I merely tried to comply with his request.

Q—Then those "clues" you gave him were all false?

A—They were so far as I know.

Q—Were you connected in any way with the murder of this woman?

A—I was not.

Q—Were you in any conspiracy to get any papers of hers?

A—I was not.

Q—Did you know of any such conspiracy at the time?

A—I did not.

Q—What is your present financial condition?

A—Very embarrassing. (Laughter.)

Q—Had you any money to fight this case?

A—Not a cent.

Q—Have any friends helped you out?

A—None that I know of.

Q—Have your father or your wife assisted you any?

A—No, they couldn't.

Q—State your father's financial condition, if you know?

A—I believe it is pretty much the same as mine.

Q—He is a common day laborer, is he not?

A—He is.

Nevels Cross-Examined.

County Attorney Safford here began the cross-examination of Nevels, and started by inquiring into Nevels' past, which showed that he was born in Texas, 26 years ago. It was shown also that since he left Texas when he was 11 years old he has worked at various trades including baking and printing in Oswego, Chetopa, Wellington, Winfield, Junction City and half a dozen other Kansas towns before coming to Topeka. He had also gone to school at Cincinnati at two different times.

Nevels was startled when, without the slightest warning, County Attorney Safford blurted out with the question: "Were you ever arrested for murder before?"

A—No.

Q—Were you not arrested for the murder of a man named Van Cleave in Cowley county several years ago?

A—I was arrested as a witness in the case.

Q—As a matter of fact were you not tried by a jury for that murder?

A—Yes; I guess I was.

Q—What was the case against you?

A—They thought the gun that this man was shot with belonged to me.

Q—What was the result of the trial?

A—They couldn't prove anything against me, so I was acquitted.

Q—How many times have you been arrested for burglary?

A—Can I explain that?

Q—Answer it by yes or no.

A—No.

Q—Is it not a fact that you were arrested at Wellington for burglary, and went free by turning state's evidence?

A—I won't admit that. I was arrested as a decoy in order to catch some other people. I was released on a "straw bond" and never came to trial. (The state expects to disprove this in rebuttal by the man who was sheriff at Wellington at the time.)

Q—Have you been arrested any other times?

A—I don't know of any others.

Q—Do you know a woman who is generally called Josie Nevels?

A—Yes.

Q—Were you married to her?

A—No.

Q—Did you live together as man and wife?

A—Yes.

Q—How long?

A—About a year and a half.

Q—Do you know Elsie Nevels?

A—Yes.

Q—How long did you live with her?

A—Nine or ten months.

Q—How long after you shook Josie was it until you went to live with Elsie?

(Question objected to and sustained.)

"I simply wanted to show that the defendant was pretty well married," Mr. Safford said.

Q—You knew that Mrs. Matson was in the habit of collecting her own rents?

A—I don't know anything about any one's rents, sir, except my own.

Q—She always collected yours, didn't she?

A—Yes.

Q—You knew she had considerable property?

A—I had heard so.

Q—You knew she always had lots of money in her house?

A—I don't know.

Q—Why did you tell your wife you were going to Texas instead of Winfield?

A—I would rather not answer that question. Do I have to?

The County Attorney—Answer the question.

A—Because I used to live with another woman at Winfield, and was afraid if she knew I went there she would get suspicious.

Q—Did your wife know you used to live with another woman at Winfield?

A—No, sir.

Q—Then why would the fact cause her to get suspicious?

A—I just thought that maybe it might. She never knew until after my arrest that my parents lived at Winfield.

Q—So your wife then didn't know where you had gone on the night about the time of the Matson murder?

A—Did anyone else know where you had really gone?

A—No.

Q—Is it not a fact then, that you had things so fixed that when you left town nobody in Topeka knew where you had gone?

A—That is a fact, sir.

Q—You say you were put in the sweat-box?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What is the size of the cage or

A—I should judge it was about 5 feet by 8.

Q—Has it got a window in it?

A—Yes.

Q—Window opens on the street?

A—Yes.

Q—You say they gave you a steaming?

A—Yes.

Q—On what day?

A—I don't remember.

Q—Name just one day?

A—As I remember it they had it pretty hot on December 31.

Q—This was in the dead of winter?

A—I suppose so.

Q—Don't you know as a matter of fact that this room was built for a sweat-box, but that the steam connections were never made?

A—I don't know anything about the connections. All I know is that it was hot.

Q—Is it not a fact, sir, that this room is heated by a single steam pipe passing through it, and that it is one of the poorest heated cells in the building?

A—All I know is that it was hot.

Q—Did you tell the officers that Albert Matson had hired a gang to murder Mrs. Matson and get her valuable papers?

A—I said he had hired Ross and Poker Dick to do the job.

Q—Did you lay the crime on the Miltons?

A—I don't remember.

Q—Didn't you tell Gish and the police that Mrs. Matson was murdered in Sam Milton's house?

A—I believe I did.

Q—Were not Mr. and Mrs. Sam Milton arrested on the strength of what you said?

A—I don't know that they were. I remember they were arrested.

Q—Didn't you say that the house had been robbed and the papers turned over to you?

A—I don't remember; I believe so.

Q—How does it happen you can't remember more about this "confession"?

A—It is a hard thing to remember.

Q—You say you don't know anything about the murder, or didn't when you were in jail?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—I will ask you to tell the jury how it happens you could tell the officers all the particulars of the crime when you didn't know anything about the case?

(The question objected to by the defense, and the objection sustained.)

Other Late Witnesses.

Ex-Justice A. F. Chesney was called to the stand after Nevels finished, to testify regarding a point in Mrs. Sam Milton's testimony at the preliminary examination.

J. W. Carey testified briefly and told of the geographical surroundings of the Matson house, especially with regard to the ravine, the width and depth of which caused a wide difference of opinions among the witnesses on both sides.

Henry Evans, father of George H. Evans the contractor, who has lived in Topeka twenty-nine years, said he had known Albert Matson sixteen years. He testified regarding Matson's appearance in order to substantiate the description given by George Hightower, who claims to have seen Matson in Topeka the day after the murder was discovered.

Evidence in Rebuttal.

The principal witnesses today were T. B. Jennings and C. P. Bolmar. Weather Observer Jennings had his records with him to prove that the night of December 12th was clear.

This testimony was advanced by the state to disprove Charles McMillan's testimony. He said he was passing Mrs. Matson's house about 9 o'clock and saw Mrs. Matson talking to two men. They were in the dining room and he saw them through the north window from Monroe street. McMillan testified that he was sure of the date, because it was a drizzly wet night.

Observer Jennings showed that the night of December 12th was perfectly clear, but that the night of December 10th, two days earlier, was drizzly and much such a night as had been described.

J. W. Singleton, a stone-cutter by trade, living at Winfield, testified that he had been approached by Frank Nevels' father who said he "wanted to make a witness of him." He wanted Singleton to come to Topeka and swear that he had seen Nevels in Winfield on December 12th.

Undersheriff E. F. Henderson of Wellington swore that Nevels was arrested for the burglary of A. P. Wells' house, and that he was not arrested as a decoy to entrap any one else, and said that Nevels had never served in the capacity of a witness in his office.

Henderson swore that Nevels escaped prosecution by turning state's evidence and convicting two other men, one of whom went to the penitentiary and the other escaped with a jail sentence.

Tom Wilkerson, the deputy sheriff, said he was in Winfield a week after the murder. Nevels was arrested, and talked to him (Nevels) rather about the case. She swore then that Frank arrived in Winfield on Thursday, and not on Wednesday, as she claims in her deposition, and that she fixed the date by remembering that she did a big job of washing on that day for a woman whose name she